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AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

NINTH CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR OF THE KENNEBEC COUNTY AG. SOCIETY.

The ninth annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society took place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and was highly creditable to the Farmers of old Kennebec. In some things it was far superior to any that we have ever had. The show of working oxen and steers was splendid, exceeding anything ever before had in any previous year. We rejoice at this, because last year, there was a great falling off in this department, and because it was also feared, that on account of the late drouth, the cattle would not appear so well, and that the farmers would not be willing to bring them out. We saw seventy yokes of steers, two and three years old, in one string, and of steers and oxen there were about three hundred yokes, of as handsome cattle as can be found in any state in the union; whether they feed upon the green hills of the North and Middle states, or on the Prairies and Savannas of the South and West. The towns of Fayette, Readfield, Mt Vernon and Winthrop did themselves honor in the rich show of oxen, cows and young cattle. The number of sheep exhibited was not great, not so great as it ought to be, for there are some fine flocks in that vicinity, which could have been easily brought out, if the owners had felt disposed to do so. The hog department was well filled. There has been great improvement made in our swine within the four years past, and a spirit is awake which will not soon sleep. The live pork will grow handsomer, and the dead pork better, as long as it continues in action. The number of horses and mares exhibited, was small. Mr. Pullens' entire horse, "Montreal," was upon the ground, exhibiting a good specimen of a farmers' horse both as regards his form and docility of disposition. The manufactured articles were not so numerous as they ought to have been. The specimens brought in were good, but we ought to have had more of them. The specimens of Horticultural productions were also not very plenty. But the greatest falling off was in the exhibition of machinery and agricultural implements. Some beautiful ploughs from the Waterville foundry were on the ground, and a splendid one manufactured by Doe of Augusta, which attracted much notice. For turning smooth sward we have no doubt it would make capital work. The length and turn of mouldboard, length of beam and slope of handles are just what we have been wanting to see in a cast iron plough, for this kind of work. Some of Ruggles Nourse and Masons' were on the ground, which still hold their character for finish and good work. But the ploughs begun and ended the show of implements and machinery. Could not our mechanics have brought out something that would have enriched the show? Has the year 1841 passed away without even a new churn or washing machine being invented, not so much as a mouse trap to fill up the space?

Several teams entered for the premiums for the ploughing match, and the contest was carried on with much spirit and skill.

The address was delivered by JOHN NEAL Esq. of Portland. It was characteristic of the man, and worthy the occasion. Mr. NEAL has travelled much, has seen much of mankind in high and in low life, and has had his share of the buffettings of the world, and

when he drew the contrast between the peaceful, independent and comfortable state of the farmer, and the feverish and precarious state of the professions, so called, as also the powers, capabilities, and resources of the Northern section of the Union, he spoke the words of truth and soberness, guaranteed by his own opportunities of observation and experience. It was an extemporaneous effort and for that reason we shall not be able to get a copy for the press.

We ought not to pass by the Choir who gave us excellent music on the occasion, nor the abundant dinner which was furnished in good style by Col. Craig. Nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion; and we presume every farmer went home better satisfied with his country if not with his calling.

These annual shows excite improvement, and at the same time afford an index of the progress of that improvement.

REPORT OF THE INCIDENTAL COMMITTEE of the Ken County Agricultural Society, at their Show and Fair, held at Readfield, Oct. 13th and 14th, 1841. Consisting of

E. HOLMES,
D. BALDWIN,
A. SAMPSON.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, under the appellation of *Incidental Committee*, which being interpreted, meaneth, a committee to do justice to those who are thrust out by arbitrary rules and passed by the regular committees as either above or below their notice, beg leave to report—that they commenced their labors of love by first examining a motherly Hog or Hogess with a *bery* of speckled little responsibilities by her side, belonging to J. and J. Glidden of Winthrop. They were of the Tuscarora breed, which is a variety of the hog genus first introduced to notice by A. B. Allen Esq. of Buffalo N. Y. The chairman of your committee has had some experience with this breed and has had opportunities to observe them in the hands of others, and he runs the risk of being so *hogishly heterodox* as to assert that for quiet demeanor, quickness in coming to maturity, and ease in fattening they are equal to any other breed, be their name, *kith or kin*, what it may, although they cannot boast like *Lossing's* Berkshires of being all over black but the tips of their toe nails and three white *bits* in their *cue*. As we had no funds appropriated to our department, we have nothing to restrict our liberality, and shall therefore make out such a bill of gratuities as seemeth us good, knowing that there is a *veto power* above us that will upset our good intentions and return it a blank to the people, with their objections. We therefore award to Messrs Glidden the gratuity of a whole dollar.

We next paid our respects to a couple more of the same species of animals belonging to John Kezer of Winthrop. One was a large and well shaped animal two years old, the mother of many a happy grunter, and boasting of having Bedford, Berkshire and divers other kinds of famous blood in her veins. The other was a chubby Berkshire built in the most approved form of the day, and as black as midnight. She was from the herd of Dr. Sparhawk of Conway N. H. who derived her progenitors from Bement's stock in Albany. Although there may be some among us whose name is known farther, and whose fame has filled a greater space in the annals of hogginess, yet we venture to assert that no man understands the philosophy of hog education better than does John Kezer Jr. of Winthrop. If you doubt, just call at his Piggery and see with what good manners the veriest hog in the herd

will behave himself. We award him a dollar by way of gratuity for his biggest sow, and a diploma for his crop-eared Berkshire.

We were next called to examine another family of porkers consisting of the mother and five fat and frisky piglings, together with a very comfortable and sedate looking companion, all claiming to be of the real Simon pure Berkshires, belonging to friend J. W. Haines, of Hallowell. Friend Haines enjoys the rare faculty of understanding the nature of more kinds of hogs than one, and the way he stuffs both with *soft corn* isn't slow, making both species wonderfully pleased with the bargain. We commend Haines for his industry, his perseverance and his pigs, and recommend a diploma as a testimony of our sincerity.

Eight noble store hogs were exhibited by Daniel Craig. We rejoice with Mr. Craig in the prospect of so much future pork, and award him a gratuity, with the injunction that he remember the poor at slaughtering time, and see that they occasionally have a little Hog with the hominy during the cold season. Thus endeth the examination of our share of the pork, and by way of change we were invited to try our hand at beef. And first we examined a noble large and stately cow belonging to Elias Gove and Son of Readfield. This cow was twelve years old, and one of the first calves of the French Bull so called, which gained considerable celebrity some years since in this neighborhood. She has had nothing extra for keep but is in excellent order. We recommend a gratuity to the Messrs Gove for their fat cow.

Two yokes of oxen were presented for our examination, one yoke by Daniel Craig of Readfield and the other by Capt. B. Palmer of Fayette. They were both excellent, and your committee were not easily satisfied which would make the best roast. They finally concluded after much thumbing and pinching that Capt. Palmer's were a little the best, and award to him a gratuity. So much for the beef.

We were next introduced to a couple of surly looking fellows belonging to Col. Chase of Fayette. One of them was recognized as Sir John Falstaff, whilome of Monmouth, and the other as Sir John Somebodyelse, whose whereabouts was formerly in Readfield. They stood chewing the cud of indifference, and looking with the utmost calmness upon the fuss around them. The Colonel seemed to think that he could *out haul* any thing that looked through bows, if he only hitched them on. We commend the Colonel for the pains he has taken to procure such a sturdy yoke of cattle, and cannot but remark that if we had such a pair of cattle we should be proud enough without any premium.

We had now so faithfully attended to the *brutal* part of our duties that we took courage and ventured to look a little higher. We were ushered into the Hall where were spread before us some brilliant specimens of the industry, skill and taste of the fairer part of creation. Beautiful specimens of needle work, combining a knowledge of forms and tints found only where nature has pencilled them in richest variety, and transferred, with patient art, to the inanimate cloth, till it seemed starting forth with life and beauty. We are aware that some look upon specimens of the kind with churlish eye, and are fain to inquire why this waste of time and labor for that which may claim no other merit than to gratify the sight. We are not of that class. We would not always tie the world down to the dull drudgery of doing only that which shall be of immediate practical benefit. It is lawful, it is right, it is a duty to lift the soul from dull realities, and expand

our talents till they shall reach into the regions of fancy and drink in as many innocent enjoyments as can be had without trespassing upon the unavoidable duties of life. The art of needle work has been one of indispensable necessity to man from the moment that Eve first used it in the Garden of Eden to the present moment. And the ingenuity of woman has made it, in times past, a source of instruction and pleasure, as well as of utility. The Tabernacle of God and the Temple of the Most High in the days of Israel's prosperity owed much of their decoration to the talents of the fair sex of that time, and in later days it was made to play the part of the historian as the tapestry of many an ancient hall in the old world will testify; and, although the press has supplanted it on the one hand, and the introduction of curious machinery in the art of fabricating stuffs of exquisite beauty and finish have curtailed its use on the other, yet we are happy to find that there are still those among us who can make it speak to the eye in that language of nature, which both the child and the Sage can understand.

Two *Tabourets* and a small *Crochet* were examined, the covering of which exhibited superb workmanship. Your committee cheerfully award a diploma to the person whose patient industry and talent have been so faithfully employed upon them. They were numbered 2 and 61, Mrs. Major Dearborn, Monmouth.

An embroidered Apron was also examined, which, for tasteful arrangement of the figure and excellent work exceeds any thing of the kind ever exhibited here. We award a gratuity and a diploma, it was numbered 9, Miss Emilie Gilman of Monmouth.

An elegant Cape was also examined, to which we award a diploma, No. 10, Miss Emilie Gilman of Monmouth.

Three wrought Pocket Handkerchiefs, No. 11, 15, & 16, Miss Emilie Gilman, & Mrs. Major Dearborn, of Monmouth, were very nice indeed, we recommend a gratuity for them.

One small Ladies travelling bag was also examined, which was very neat, No. 17, Mrs. Major Dearborn of Monmouth. Other specimens of needle work also exhibited skill and taste.

Two wrought Lace Capes, No. 35, Miss Maria S. Loomis, Hallowell, and No. 39, we award a Diploma to No. 39, Miss Thankful P. Caldwell, of Readfield.

One infant's slip very neatly made, and a flannel skirt for a similar use was exhibited, we award a small gratuity to each, No. 41 and 42, Miss Thankful P. Caldwell of Readfield, and also advise some of the single gentlemen to buy them, that they may have a supply in the time of their need.

Two patch bed spreads were exhibited. There is a good deal of economy as well as *philosophy* in making patch work bed spreads. Some carefully pick up and save stray pieces of calico and stitch them together at their leisure hours, so curiously blending together a saving of stuff, and saving of time in their structure, that it does the weary good to sleep under one of them. Others will go with the cash in their hands and buy new calico and cut it up for the sake of sewing it together again by piece meal. The first mode is what we call the *philosophy of patch work*, but as for the last there is no philosophy in it. We award a gratuity to No. 46, Mrs. Thankful P. Caldwell of Readfield.

One dozen of woollen gloves, No. 43, Miss Maria Pierce of Readfield, and one pair of black woollen gloves, No. 44, Miss Betsey J. Pierce, Readfield, were very good articles.

One shoulder blanket, a very neat one too, was exhibited, we recommend a gratuity to No. 18, Mrs. Harriet Goss of Winthrop.

A curious little card basket, No. 62, Miss Henrietta F. S. Wood of Winthrop. We award a small gratuity to the ingenious maker of it.

One Bead Work pocket is deserving a gratuity No. 25, Miss Thankful P. Caldwell of Readfield.

One Lamp Mat, also very good and convenient,—No. 66, Mrs. Peleg Benson Jr. of Winthrop.—We recommend a small gratuity.

Several Coverlids were examined, all very good, we think No. 22 Mrs. Mary Marston of Mt. Vernon, worthy of a gratuity.

Mrs Bourne of Readfield, brought in a Coverlid, but not knowing the rules of the Society did not call the Committee to it until they had separated, we recommend a gratuity for said coverlid.

A very good piece of cotton and woollen flanne-

was examined, No. 1, Mrs John Ladd of Winthrop. We think the good woman who manufactured it, is deserving of a diploma to encourage her good work.

A pair of shovel and tongs exhibited by Geo. W. Williams of Readfield. They were of good form and faithfully made but a little deficient in polish. If Mr. Williams will polish them, we will award him a diploma.

A barrel of flour was entered by Noah Chandler of Wayne, but your Committee couldnt find it, and were under the necessity of going without bread during our labors. We were however treated to a basket of "Natural Bread," or what an Irishman would call "roast beef without bones," namely, the potato.

These were a new breed raised and exhibited by Moses Hubbard of Fayette. They were originally from the balls of Schoodic Blues and this was the 4th year from the seed. There were several kinds, large fair and handsome. We award a diploma to Mr. Hubbard for his skill in manufacturing new potatoes.

A model of a hay Press was exhibited by Amos Downing of Winthrop. It is the invention of a Mr. Hawks of Brunswick. It is simple in its construction and not liable to get out of repair. We award a Diploma.

A fine lot of Isabella Grapes were presented by Nathan Foster of Winthrop, which were examined by the Society in Committee of the whole. We think Mr. Foster entitled to a gratuity. E. HOLMES, *Per order.*

Original.

MR. EDITOR:—In a former number of the Farmer, the number of inhabitants more than 70 years old was published, which on the 6th of August 1841, amounted to 29, and it was afterwards discovered that one man was omitted which was 70 years old. By the last census of Winthrop it was found to contain 1915 inhabitants. Other towns were requested to be so obliging as to forward their number of inhabitants, &c. In No. 40 of the current volume of the Farmer, I observe that a Mr. Johnson has been obliging enough to comply with the request. He states that by their last census there was in Jackson 652 inhabitants, and that 12 individuals were more than 70 years of age. He does not say whether they were males or females, or both, nor does he name the 6th of August 1841; whereas it was particularly named in the communication relative to this in Winthrop, and that they were males. With the one unintentionally omitted there was to be found in Winthrop at that date 30 men that were more than 70 years of age, and several of whom were more than 80. If females had been reckoned, there probably would have been found to be more than 60 individuals over 70 years of age. Will Mr. Johnson inform us if the 12 of whom he speaks were all males, and whether they were 70 years old on the 6th day of August.

A. B.

HORSES—ORIGIN OF THE MORGAN BREED.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—I lately received great satisfaction from hearing what appears to be a correct account of the origin of the Morgan Horses of Vermont; a breed known and esteemed for activity and hardiness through all the northern states; not remarkable for size, and scarcely known to sportsmen for speed. This race is perhaps as highly celebrated as any for general usefulness, and for such a degree of fleetness as entitles it to the application of fast traveler. Their height is from fourteen to fifteen hands, color bay, make round and heavy, with lean heads, broad and deep chests, the fore limbs set far apart, clean and sinewy legs, short strong backs, with that projection of the ribs from the spine which is a sure indication of powerful lungs, and consequently great wind and bottom.

The original Morgan horse, called also the Goss horse, is well known to have appeared in Randolph and in St. Johnsbury, (Vt.) some forty years since, and to have been kept as a stallion, at first with but little, and subsequently with very great patronage, some five and twenty years, or until he was thirty years old or more. Various accounts are current as to his origin; many think it quite distinct from the Canadian breed of Norman French extraction, and consider the horse to have been of Dutch blood, and to have been introduced from some of the settlements on the Hudson river, southward of Albany. Stories are also told of a traveller's blood mare having got with foal by a Canadian or Indian pony at various places north and west, and having brought forth this horse; all these accounts are improbable, and appear to be unauthenticated.

For the last dozen years, being aware, both by observation and experiment, of the surprising results of crossing the Canadian with other breeds of horses,

and having become acquainted with the vast variety and different qualities of various races in the Canadian breed, I have believed that the original Morgan horse was of French Canadian origin. This opinion being confirmed by the account here given, I am anxious to ascertain whether any one can prove it erroneous, and if not to make it public, that it may be known that thousands of horses may be obtained in French Canada of the same blood, and not inferior in qualities to the Morgan, whose existence added several thousand dollars to the wealth of Vermont.

GEORGE BARNARD.
Sherbrook, P. C. August, 1841.

[AFFIDAVIT.]

I was about 13 years of age when the Morgan horse was first brought to St. Johnsbury, in Vermont, where my father lived. As I am now 50, it must have been about 1804. On the eve of the second Tuesday in June, (for I well remember that the morrow was training day,) I was at my father's house, and a man of the name of Abel Shorey, a skillful horseman of the neighborhood, was there also; when David Goss, Jr. my cousin, then aged about seventeen, came up from his father's distant about three-quarters of a mile, with a message to Shorey, requesting him to go to his father's, (my uncle David's) and trim a horse that uncle John Goss had just then brought over from Randolph, distant forty miles. I accompanied them, and at uncle David's we found uncle John from Randolph, with a little heavy, handsome active bay horse, which he requested Shorey to trim, chiefly by pulling out and cutting the hairs of his tail, which appeared as if it had been gnawed by calves. Uncle John said he was a Canadian horse that he had got from Justin Morgan of Randolph, who had lately brought him from Montreal. I afterwards frequently heard the manner of his purchasing the horse related in my father's and uncle David's families, which was this; uncle John had lent Morgan the sum of \$40 on occasion of the latter's going a journey to Montreal in Canada. Morgan obtained the horse, then four years old, at Montreal, and being unable to repay the money on his return, disposed of him to uncle John, who was no horseman, now brought him to his brother, my uncle David, who was much of a horseman, in the hope that something might be made by keeping him for mares. I remember Shorey's calling him "a full blood French Horse."

Uncle John Goss engaged Shorey to take the horse next day to training at Major Butler's, and there I saw him cover four mares. My uncle David Goss kept the horse through the season, working him on his farm, and putting him to mares when they were brought; he also kept him through the next winter and the ensuing spring, when the foals were found to be universally excellent; uncle John took him back to Randolph where he made his 2d season; the 3d season he was brought to St. Johnsbury, and stood at uncle David's again. After this, as I went to learn my trade, I cannot give so particular an account of the horse, but remember that he was kept several seasons in St. Johnsbury.

This and more to the same purpose may be attested by David Goss, sen. Phillip Goss, David Goss, Jr. Clark Stearns, Abel Shorey, Abel Butler and Thomas Pierce, all of St. Johnsbury. JOHN STEARNS. Sworn before me at Charleston village,

this 14th August, 1841.

DAVID CONNELL, J. P.

Albany Cultivator.

PREPARATION OF LARD.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—The following is our mode of trying up lard, of which we make three qualities; that from the intestines, that from the leaf-fat, and that from the upper part of the back-bones. The latter is the superfine. So soon as the intestines are taken from the hogs, while yet warm, the fat is rid off and thrown into cold water, where it remains to soak some hours; it is then washed out and put into other fresh water in which it remains until next morning. It is then cut up into pieces not more than two or three inches long, rinsed again and immediately put on in iron boilers thoroughly cleaned. The first is then applied, which must be free from smoke during the whole process of boiling, which should be continued for at least twelve hours. It is very frequently stirred during the boiling, and the bottom of the boiler scraped hard with the sharp edge of the iron ladle to keep the cracklings from adhering and burning, which they are apt to do towards the end of the process if the fire is strong and the boiling rapid. When the cracklings begin to burn brown, and the lard becomes clear as water and scarcely any evaporation is visible, the fire should be slackened. The bubbles rising to the top will be as clear as cut glass. Continue the simmering gently until the

cracklings are quite brown. They never become crisp; but although brown and entirely done, will be soft and flabby. The clearness of the lard, the brown color of the cracklings, the crystal purity of the bubbles, and the nutlike scent arising, indicate the end of the boiling. Take the boilers off the fire or extinguish the fire, and when the lard is so cool that you can bear its heat on your finger dipped into it without pain, strain it off into clean tight vessels. Exclude the air; and you will have a nice article even from gut fat.

The leaf and chine fat are soaked in water at least forty-eight hours, after being thoroughly washed and cut up into bits not more than cubic inches in size. The frequent agitation and stirring of these in the cold water makes the lard much better. When put into the boilers the water should be carefully drained off, so that as little water as possible should go into the boilers with the fat. Apply the fire, and in eight hours these two kinds, which should be kept separate, will be done. The lard clear as water, the cracklings nut brown and crisp, and giving as they simmer the sound of rustling dry leaves, emitting the scent of nicely fried pork, and giving off scarcely any perceptible evaporation. Stir very often during the boiling and let no cracklings stick to the bottom of the boiler. For the last hour the boiling should be very gentle, rather brisk simmering than boiling, to prevent burning, which must be most carefully avoided. Cool and strain off, and exclude air as directed for gut fat, and you will have a snowy white, firm fragrant article that will keep for years without the slightest alteration. Never put another parcel into the boilers during the process, and when one parcel is done, have the boilers most carefully scoured and so clean that they will not soil a cambric handkerchief. Much depends on thorough washing, and agitation in clean pure water before boiling; much on careful boiling and stirring, but most of all on the perfect purity of the boiler. The slightest rancidity, burnt grease or oxydation will impart to the whole parcel of lard boiled in it, offensive or injurious scent, taste or color. Although I have stated the usual time of boiling, you must not be governed by the time, but by the indications mentioned as produced by boiling. These indications must appear, no matter what the time has been, before the boiling or trying up is complete. Leaf and chine lard thus prepared are superior even to the best butter for making pastry, biscuit, all kinds of hard cakes and jambles. Lard, like butter, should be kept in cool, dry apartments, subjected to as little atmospheric change as possible. In this country we usually keep lard in kegs or firkins of the linden or lime (*Tilia*) tree, containing from 55 to 60 pounds. I however, prefer well glazed stone jars or tin buckets, because they are more impervious to the air. Very truly, gentlemen your obedient servant.—JOHN LEWIS.

Albany Cultivator.

BUCKTHORN HEDGES.

Willis Gaylord, Esq.—Dear Sir—In replying to your favor of the 12th of August, it will give me pleasure to furnish you any information in my power respecting the Buckthorn for hedges. It is nearly forty years since I commenced experiments with a variety of plants for making hedges. First, with the English Hawthorn, and soon found it was not adapted to our warm dry summers: it would blight as early as August and lose its foliage, and was frequently destroyed by the borer. Among other plants, I tried the three thorned acacia recommended by Judge Buel, but the experiment was not satisfactory; it was too open below, and liable to be killed down by the winter as such as it grew the previous season. In the garden of the venerable Dr. Holyoke, of this city, which adjoined that of my brother, there was a large tree of the buckthorn or *Rhamnus catharticus*. In digging the latter garden, about the year 1808, there were found several young plants which had grown from seed shed by this tree. They were given to me and set out in a nursery; finding they grew rapidly, I was highly pleased with the result. They were set in a single row in my garden, and very soon became a beautiful hedge, and it remains so to the present time. Not a single plant has failed, and has never been attacked by any insect; vegetates early in the spring, and retains its verdure very late in the fall. It can be trained into almost any form, and makes a beautiful arch over a gate way or passage. I was so much pleased with the experiment, that I have since set out several other hedges, all of which are now making a beautiful appearance. With these properties, it has become quite a favorite plant for hedges in this section of the country, and I have been induced to raise it for distribution. I have now at least one hundred and fifty rods of this hedge, which has been greatly admired by every person who has seen the same. I am so fully convinced that the English hawthorn is not suitable for our climate, I should not advise any one to set out a hedge with it, provided it was in operation.

could be done free of expense. One that nearly surrounded my garden began to fail soon after it was set, and I was induced to set a buckthorn between each of the hawthorns, and it now makes a fine and thick hedge.

Respecting culture of this plant, I should recommend sowing the seed in the fall (as it is taken from the tree,) rather thick, in drills from 13 to 11 inches apart; it will vegetate the next spring; should leave it in the seed bed the first season, and remove them to a nursery the following spring. As soon as the plants are of a good size, about eighteen inches high, I should plant them out where I wished to make the hedge, in a single row, about eight or nine inches apart, either in the spring or fall of the year as suited my convenience. As soon as they begin to vegetate after setting them out for a hedge, I should head them down to within six inches of the ground, which causes them to thicken from the bottom; this I consider very important as it tends greatly to beautify the hedge. The only fault I find with my first hedge is, that I did not follow this plan, and it is not so thick near the bottom as those I have since set out. In the after management, very little more is required than to keep the ground clear from weeds, and to form the hedge in any way most agreeable to the cultivator. It should be trimmed regularly every year, and I consider the month of June as the most suitable season for that purpose; the greatest portion of the labor may be done with a common scythe.

In answer to that portion of your letter requesting information whether the plants would be suitable to the latitude of Maryland, I can only say, that I have no doubt it would answer for most of the States in the union. It appears remarkably hardy and adapts itself to almost any situation. I have been called upon for plants to be seen to several of the States, a number for the neighborhood of Baltimore, and I have not in a single instance been advised that they have not succeeded. Very respectfully yours, &c.

E. HERSEY DERBY. Albany Cultivator.

HYDRAULICS FOR FARMERS.

In the 47th vol. and 7th page of this paper, I made a communication, setting forth the great "Importance of water in cattle yards," and gave a description for a simple apparatus for conveying water from a small stream, lying 50 feet below and 40 rods distant from my house. Further experience only convinces me of its great benefit and importance; and the object of this communication is to introduce a new and very superior double action forcing pump, manufactured and erected for me, by Messrs. Tucker & Richmond, of Troy, N. Y. who I most willingly recommend to those persons who feel desirous of procuring a good and substantial article for raising water, either by water, wind, animal or manual power.

They are also about manufacturing a new lift pump for wells, which, from the specimen shown me, in course of completion, appears to be a very efficient and durable one. The working part is of metal, and placed in the well below frost.

The forcing pump I first put in operation was cheap and simple; yes, too cheap, and so simple it was rather troublesome to repair when deranged. One difficulty was the connexion of the pump with the discharge pipe, which was effected by means of a leather hose secured by winding a cord tight around it, instead of being coupled with screws. The simplicity of winding and unwinding the cord when it is necessary to take it up and put it down again is tedious and troublesome, and the hose laying constantly in the water requires to be repaired from three to four times in the course of the year.

Before engaging my present pump, I made a visit to Winthrop Phelps, Esq. in Chatham, who has in successful operation, a very superior apparatus, which is also figured and described in the 11th number of the 7th vol. of this paper. This apparatus was furnished by D. L. Farnam, Esq. of New York, the inventor of the pump, but was erected by Mr. Richmond, one of the above firm, who was then in the employ of Mr. Farnam. Mr. Phelps awards to Mr. R. the credit of arranging and erecting his apparatus; is well satisfied with its operation; does not regret the expense, and would not be deprived of it for any consideration whatever—in short, would hardly know how to get along without it. It has been in operation nearly two years and never been out of order or ceased to work well, until a few days before I was there, when he was obliged to put new leathers on the piston, which he said took him from fifteen to twenty minutes.

I was delighted with its operation and surprised to find how small a quantity of water, when properly applied, (all of which would apparently pass through a two inch tube with but little pressure,) it requires to force water 35 feet high and 400 feet distant. The water wheel is 9 feet in diameter, and the buckets 12 inches wide. The pump is worked by means of a crank, which is attached to the end of the shaft, and the whole so well adjusted, and works so still, that, standing outside of the building, one would not mis-

trust it was in operation. The pump I have now in operation is of the same size and construction as the one of Mr. Phelps, and is worked by a very poor wheel, being only two feet and eight inches in diameter—buckets twelve inches long with a head of only three feet, (all the water that runs on to the wheel passes through a round tube three inches in diameter,) and throws up about 2000 gallons per day into the reservoir, from which my house, stable and poultry yard, as well as my cattle-yards, and piggery, are abundantly supplied, and the waste water passing off into a lot which was heretofore without water.

It has been suggested that lands favorable situated may be irrigated by means of one of these pumps.—*Albany Cultivator.*

C. N. BEMENT.

FARMERS, CUT YOUR FODDER.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—As the great mass of farmers in this vicinity appear to be ignorant of the advantages of making use of cut feed for their stock, I will give you the outline of my experiment this season, hoping that it will be the means of inducing many others to make a trial. It was sometime in February last, that I procured an improved Straw Cutter, (Gibson's Patent) and having a quantity of rye straw, and knowing I should be short of hay, I concluded by making the best use I could with my straw, I could with little labor make a saving equal to a ton of hay, worth \$15; and thus save more than one half the expense of the machine this season. But the result is much more favorable, for in addition to my rye straw, I had about three tons of coarse fodder, consisting of different proportions of swamp hay, rye, wheat, buckwheat, and pea straw, to this mixed mass I added as I cut it, about one-fourth part good hay. I fed this to my cattle, (15 in number,) just as it came from the machine; they fed on it with a good relish, appeared satisfied, and rather improved in condition. Instead, therefore, of saving only half the expense of my machine, I have saved more than the first cost, (\$20,) and had I obtained one last fall, it would have saved more than \$50.

I verily believe that one-third more stock might be kept on farms generally by our would be economical farmers turning to good account all their coarse fodder. By obtaining a good machine, I have saved three tons of good fodder which otherwise would scarcely have been worth three hundred of good hay.

To my team horses, one span, I give 20 quarts ground oats with as much cut straw as they will eat, they prefer this feed to clear oats, and are in first rate working order. The length I cut my straw, &c. is three-fourths of an inch, although I see no objections to cutting it longer for cattle. Brother farmers, are not these things worthy your attention? will you try the experiment? Purchase some good machine; every farmer ought to have one.

RICHARD FISK.

—*Albany Cultivator.*

SOUNDING THE SEA BY ELECTRO MAGNETISM.

Electricity is daily extending its sphere of operations, and is becoming more and more extensively applied to useful purposes. We have this week seen an ingenious apparatus contrived by Mr. Bain the inventor of the electrical clock for the purpose of taking soundings at sea by the Electro-Magnetic power. At present great difficulty exists, when taking soundings in deep water, in ascertaining the exact time the weight strikes the ground. The object of Mr. Bain's contrivance is to obviate this difficulty, and he accomplishes it in the following manner. To the bottom of the hammer of a bell is attached a piece of soft iron, which is placed opposite an electro-magnet; and it is so arranged that when the communication between the coils of wire round the magnet and galvanic battery is completed the magnet attracts the iron and holds back the hammer. As soon as the connexion is broken the magnetic power ceases, and the hammer acted on by a string strikes upon the bell. This part of the apparatus is intended to remain on the deck of the vessel when the soundings are made. The insulated wires from the galvanic battery, properly protected from the action of the water, serve for the cord to which the weight is fixed on, so as to complete or break the connection between the ends of the wires is extremely simple and ingenious. When the pressure of the weight bears on the hook, the electrical current is uninterrupted, and the magnet keeps the hammer from the bell; but when the weight rests upon the ground the connexion is broken; the attraction of the magnet instantly ceases, and the hammer being thus liberated, is forced against the bell by the spring. It would thus indicate with the utmost precision the moment the weight reaches the bottom of the sea. The apparatus is to be added to the numerous curiosities at the Polytechnic institution. Its efficacy has been tested in the deep reservoir in which the diving bell descends. The inventor has been prevented from protecting his property in this invention by the expense of obtaining a patent, but, we trust, if his plan be found to succeed in practice, of which we have little doubt, that he will not go unrewarded.—*Inventor's Advocate.*



AGRICULTURAL.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

Of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held at Readfield Center, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of October, 1841.

REPORT ON BULLS AND COWS.

The Committee on Bulls and Cows have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit their report as follows, viz:—

There were presented for our examination, fourteen Bulls, and twenty milch Cows.

It was with a high degree of satisfaction that we witnessed the increased interest manifested by the farmers of this County in rearing and exhibiting good stock. The "Bull Show" perhaps was not the best which has ever been made by the Society, but if there has been any falling off in this department, it was amply made up in the exhibition of Cows.

There were seven Bulls two years old and upwards presented for examination, all of which were good animals, but not so equally deserving, as to cause any hesitation in the minds of the Committee in deciding which was first and which was second. Had we been requested to go farther, there would have been difficulties which we did not find in coming to the decisions which we made. The Bulls presented by J. Kezer Jr. of Winthrop, Capt. Thomas Pierce of Readfield, Mr. J. Ladd of Winthrop and one by Mr. Robert Ford of Readfield descended from the Maine Denton, were all animals which do credit to their owners, for their judgment and care in selecting animals of good blood, constitution, form and proportions for breeders.

On Bulls two years old and upwards, we adjudged the first premium to Col. Lewis Chase of Fayette for his six years old brown Bull, sired by the full blood Durham Bull, Maine Denton.

The second premium to Mr. Robert Ford of Readfield, for his three years old Bull, a half blood Durham descended from the Kezer Bull.

Upon yearling Bulls we very cheerfully adjudged to J. W. Haines of Hallowell the first premium on his Bull "Hallowell" sired by the full blood Fitz Favorite, from a dam of mixed blood, Durham, Hereford and Bakewell.

The second premium we recommended to be given to Elijah and Lewis Wood of Winthrop, for their Bull sired by "Sir John Harvey."

There were two other yearling Bulls, one presented by Mr. Summers Pettengill of Winthrop, the other by Mr. Jona. Garland of Winslow.

Three Bull calves were exhibited, two by P. Benson Jr. and Co. of Winthrop, and one by J. W. Haines of Hallowell. The red calf presented by Messrs. Benson, was five months and five days old, and weighed — pounds, of good form, bright red color, and very good coat, sired by Sir John Harvey, and from a dam by the Kezer Bull. The dam of this calf, your committee believe to be, to say the least, one of the best milkers ever kept in the County, a fact which in our estimation gives additional value to the animal, and one too which is not sufficiently regarded by farmers in selecting calves to be kept for Bulls. Experience has abundantly demonstrated that the milking properties are more certainly transmitted from generation to generation through the sire than through the dam. While we regard size, form, hardihood and spines to fatten, as important qualities in a Bull, we look upon the character of a breed in regard to milk not the least important. The calf in question possessing all these properties in a good degree, we adjudge him deserving of the Society's premium.

The grey calf presented by the above named gentlemen is of good size and form, and in our opinion is worthy the notice of stock breeders.

J. W. Haines' full blood Durham Short Horn calf Bonivet, is a valuable animal, and in many points equal to any exhibited, but as there was but one premium offered on Bull calves, Mr. Haines could receive from us but this notice of his pet. Thus ends the chapter on Bulls.

In the discharge of our duty of examining and deciding upon the merits of Cows, besides the difficulty in ordinary cases of selecting the best Cow from twenty good ones, we had a farther trouble, that of 2 of the committee being competitors. In the first step this obstacle met us and was partially obviated by that member of the committee who acted as chairman withdrawing from the competition.

We decided after examination of all the Cows and all the certificates which were presented, that Messrs

E. & L. Wood of Winthrop were entitled to the first premium for their Cow sired by the Hercules, and that Messrs E. & M. J. Gove should receive the second premium for their five year old Cow sired by the Maine Denton, from a dam by the French bull.

Many of the other Cows examined by the Committee deserve more than a passing notice. The usual limits of a report will not admit of doing them all justice. The Cows exhibited by J. W. Hains, Capt. Thomas Pierce, and J. R. Bachelder, deserve particular notice. Should any of the other competitors feel that their claims have not been sufficiently regarded, it is to be hoped they will take into consideration the circumstances of the amount of labor the Committee were required to perform in this examination, and the other business which devolved upon them as competitors for premiums on other stock. All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN FOSTER, *Per order.*

STATEMENTS OF COMPETITORS.

The red calf which we exhibit, was sired by the full blood Durham Bull "Sir John Harvey." His dam is a cross of the Kezer breed on a cow from a valuable breed selected and brought into the town of Monmouth by the late Gen. John Chandler of Augusta

The dam of this calf is rarely equalled for stock or milk. She is now ten years old and has had eight calves. There has been no season since she was two years old that she would not have continued her milk, but we have usually ceased to milk her about four weeks before her time to calve again, and when she has had good grass feed she has given thirty pounds of milk at one time, and has invariably been milked dry at least twice a day, and sometimes three times. This calf came the eighth day of last April. He had no other keeping than half the milk of his mother for the first eight weeks. Until that time we only tho't to raise him for work, but perceiving his rapid growth, extraordinary countenance, unusual symmetry and considering his hopeful descent we decided to keep him entire. Since that time we have allowed him a little more milk but at no time equal to the milk of his mother. We have occasionally given him some potatoes not equal to one quart a day, and he has during the time eaten about one peck of oats. This composes all the calf has had up to the present time. He has been kept in the barn or barn yard, and has never eaten one blade of grass to our knowledge or belief.

We own a heifer three years old out of the same dam which has had one calf, and on such grass as the season afforded in June last, she gave eight quarts of strained milk, often at one meal. We state this only to exhibit the value of the blood to which this calf is allied and cheerfully direct your attention to an examination of the calf.

PELEG BENSON JR. & CO.

Winthrop, Oct. 12, 1841.

The Bull "Hallowell" which I have entered for a premium, is 18 months old, his blood is 3-4th Durham and 1-8th Hereford and 1-8th Bakewell. His sire is the imported full blood Durham Bull, Fitz Favorite, recently kept by Col. R. H. Greene of Winslow. He had one half or three fourths of the milk which his mother gave, until he was five weeks old, he was then learned to drink and fed with skimmed milk and oil cake, receiving a per diem allowance of about two pounds of oil cake, and four quarts of skimmed milk, until five months old, he was then weaned from that and fed with pumpkins and turnips. During the winter he had half a peck of turnips per day with what good hay he would eat. During the season of service to cows he had two quarts of meal per day with hay and grass. For the dairy and stall, I consider this cross superior to any other with which I am acquainted. Young Twinmother, the dam of Hallowell, received the first premium of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society for the "best two year old heifer," in 1839 the second premium for the "best milch cow having regard to general properties, in 1840 the first premium for the same, and this year the same of the Ken. Central Ag. Society.

J. W. HAINS.

We the undersigned exhibit before your honorable Committee for investigation and examination two milch cows, one large 5 years old cow sired by a full blood Denton and come from a cow sired by the French Bull crossed by the Shaw breed. Said cow is a first rate dairy cow as well as breeder. She came in on the first of last May, and during the summer months she gave 10 quarts of milk at a milking, and at the present time six or seven quarts. The other is a four year old Cow, come of the same cow that the one above described did, and was sired by the same Bull and gives the same quantity of milk as the other. Both of the above described cows are of high grade and blood, and are extraordinary good for butter and cheese.

ELIAS GOVE.

M. J. GOVE.

I have entered a three years old Bull the 24th day of last June, which came of a two year old heifer that was one quarter of the Kezer breed so called, and was sired by a bull of Col. O. Beans' of the Kezer blood in part; the said bull was weaned when he was six weeks old and has had short keeping since on hay and grass, and for the last eighteen months has more than paid

for his keeping in work, he was in Livermore in the cow season of 1840, and his calves the present spring are considered the best they ever had in the neighborhood, by competent judges.

ROBERT FORD.

The yearling bull which is entered for the society's premium by E. & L. Wood, came of a cow which descended from the Sir Isaac, and is the best cow for milk we ever had and was sired by the Sir John Harvey owned by the late Isaac Nelson of Winthrop, which was imported from the town of Worcester in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts at ten months old at the sum of seventy five dollars. He sucked half the milk for about eight weeks, and has had the common keeping of our farm since.

E. & L. WOOD.

The Cow entered by Elijah and Lewis Wood is seven years old last spring, come of a Cow which was of the Prize Bull breed, and is an excellent milker. The Bull which sired her was the Hercules brought from Newmarket New Hampshire and was with the caravan. For size and calves she is hardly to be excelled by any, and is a good milker.

E. & L. WOOD.

AN ESSAY.

On making Compost heaps from liquids and other substances; written on the evidence of many years experience.—To which the prize of ten sovereigns was awarded—By JAMES DIXON, Esq. Secretary to the Manchester Agricultural Society.

The power and force of an agriculturist to produce good crops, mainly depends on the manures he can command; and how to derive the greater possible benefits from his immediate resources, is one of the most useful subjects that can engage his attention. The English Agricultural Society having offered a premium for the best mode of making compost heaps, I venture to forward the committee my ideas on this most important branch of rural management; and in doing this I shall state the course I have pursued in this particular for many years, and which every additional experience inclines me not to make any systematic alteration.

Mr farm is a strong, retentive soil, on a substratum of ferruginous clay; and being many times disappointed in what I considered reasonable anticipations of good crops, I determined on a new system of manuring. Though quite satisfied of the expense which would necessarily be incurred by my plan, I still determined on its adoption. At the onset I effectually drained a considerable part of my farm. My next object was how to improve its texture at the least cost—(perhaps I may be allowed to state that my holding has always been at rack-rent;) for this purpose we carted great quantities of sawdust and peat earth or bog; we had so far to go for the latter, that two horses would fetch little more than three tons in one day—one horse would fetch three cart-loads of sawdust in the same time. Having brought great quantities of peat and sawdust into my farm yard, I laid out for the bottom of a compost heap a space of considerable dimensions, and about three feet in depth; three-fourths of this bottom was peat, the rest sawdust; on this we conveyed daily the dung from the cattle sheds, the urine is also conducted through channels to wells for its reception, (one on each side of the compost heap.) common water is entirely prevented from mixing with it. Every second day the urine so collected is thrown over the whole mass with a scoop, and at the same time we regulate the accumulated dung. This being continued for a week, another layer, nine inches or a foot thick, of peat and sawdust (and frequently peat without sawdust) is wheeled on the accumulated heap. These matters are continually added to each other during winter, and in addition once in every week never less than 25 cwt. more frequently 50 cwt. of night soil and urine; the latter are always laid next above the peat or bog earth, as we think it accelerates their decomposition. It is perhaps proper here to state that the peat is dug and exposed to the alternations of the weather for several months before it is brought to the heap for admixture; by this it loses much of its moisture. In some cases, peat contains acid or astringent matters, which are injurious to useful vegetation. On this I have not tried any decided experiments, but am led to the supposition by frequently seeing stones, some in a partial state of decomposition, others wholly decomposed in bogs, and at the depth of several feet from the surface. Some years' experience has convinced me of the impropriety of using recent dug peat; proceeding in the manner I recommend, it is superior, and more convenient on every account—much lighter to cart to the farm yard or any other situation where it is wanted; and so convinced am I of its utility in composts of every description of soil, except that of its own character, that 4s. per ton, I should recommend to every agriculturist and horticulturist that can command it, even at

the cost here stated, to give it a fair trial. So retentive and attractive of moisture is peat, that if liberally applied to any arid, sandy soil, that soil does not burn in a dry season, and it so much improves the texture and increases the produce of an obdurate clay soil, if in other respects rightfully cultivated, that actual experience alone can fairly determine its value.

For the conveyance of night soil and urine, we have the largest and strongest casks, such as oils are imported in; the top of which is provided with a funnel to put the matters through, and the casks are fixed on wheels like those of a common dung cart. For the convenience of emptying this carriage, the compost heaps are always lower at one end; the highest is where we discharge the contents, in order that they in some degree spread over the whole accumulation; the situation on which the wheels of these carriages stand while being discharged is raised considerably; this we find convenient, as the compost heap may be sloped six or seven feet high; low compost heaps, in my opinion should be avoided. The plan here recommended, I have carried on for some time. I find no difficulty in manuring my farm over once in two years by this repetition; I keep up the fertility of my land, and it never requires more than a moderate application of manure.

I am fully aware that there are many localities where neither peat nor night soil can be readily obtained; but it is worth a farmer's while to go even more than twenty miles for the latter substance, provided he can have it without deterioration; the original cost is often trifling. On a farm where turnips or mangold are cultivated to some extent, the system here recommended will be almost incalculably advantageous, a single horse is sufficient for one carriage—mine hold upwards of a ton each; six tons of this manure in compost with peat, or, if that is not convenient, any other matters, such as ditch scourings, or high headlands which have been properly prepared and laid in a dry heap for some time, would not be amply sufficient for an acre of mangold of turnips. This manure is by far the most invigorating of any I have ever yet tried; bones in any state will bear no comparison with it for any crop: but it must be remembered that I write on the supposition that it has not been reduced in strength before it is fetched.

Convenience frequently suggests that compost heaps should be raised on different parts of a farm; but, unless in particular instances, it is well to have them in the yard; in it all the urine from the cattle stalls may be employed with the greatest economy; and be it remembered that the urine from animals, is given weights, is more powerful than their solid excrements.* How important then must it be to the farmer to make the most careful use of this liquid. It is sometimes carted on the land, but that practice will not bear a comparison with making it into compost in the manner here recommended. Great waste is often made in putrescent manures after they are carted on the land; instead of being immediately covered or incorporated with the soil, we not unfrequently see them exposed for days together in the hot rays of a scorching sun, or to the injurious influences of a dry wind. I have before stated that compost heaps should on many considerations be raised in the farm yard; still, circumstances are frequently such that it is more proper to make them at some distance in the fields. If a headland becomes too high by frequent ploughings or working of the land, in that case it should be ploughed at the time when clover or mixed grass seeds are sown with a white crop, for instance, barley or oats, and clover for the year following; a headland might then be ploughed, and a number of cart loads of some manure heaped from one end to the other. Immediately after this it should be trenched with the spade (or what is sometimes called digging) and ridged high, in order that an action should take place between the soil and manure; by this means the mass would soon be in a condition for turning over, and any ditch scourings, or other matters which had not in the first instance been used, might now be added to the mixture. The heap should then be allowed to remain closed for a few weeks, then turned over again; at this turning, in all probability, the mass would be much reduced; if sufficiently reduced, raise the ridge of compost well on both sides, bat, instead of its top being pointed, make a trench or cavity on the top from one end of the head to the other. This cavity should be made tolerably retentive of moisture, which may be effected by treading with the feet; carriages of night soil or urine from the cattle stalls may then be emptied into

the trench, and the bulk of the heap would determine how many were required; this being done, a little earth should be thrown into the trench, and the heap, allowed to remain in that state until the middle or latter end of autumn; it will then be ready for another turning; but at this time care must be taken to have the heap well made up to the sides and pointed at the top; in this situation rain will be thrown off, and the compost preserved dry until winter presents some favorable opportunity for laying it on the young clover, wheat or for making any other use of it which may be required.

The beneficial effects of top dressing young clovers or mixed grass seeds is scarcely ever regarded with due attention. By this help, crops are not only much increased, even 30 or 50 per cent, but they are also ready for cutting much sooner, which in a backward spring gives the stock breeder great advantages for sorting his cattle, and thereby raising manure at his pleasure. The full effects of this practice I first experienced in the dry season of 1826; I had some clovers which had been manured the previous winter; my land was soon covered with crop, and that so vigorous a one, that the hot weather did not overpower it. My cows that summer were tied up during the day time, and in the night they were turned out into the pastures; most of the stock in my district were much distressed from over-heat as from being short of food for some weeks; milk yielded little butter, scarcely any for a time was offered in our large market town;—no doubt that year will be remembered by many gentlemen on the Agricultural Society's committee, I, however, was under no difficulties on account of the season; my clovers produced plenty of food for my cattle, and in return they yielded as much milk and butter as I ever recollect from the same number. I am persuaded that the same satisfactory results would have followed if the same system had been adopted for feeding; it was that year my attention was first directed to raising compost heaps from urine. This I now do frequently without the help of any dung from the cattle and stalls; the same occasion called my mind to another matter well worthy every farmer's attention. I allude to the great superiority of the manure raised in summer soiling to that produced in the stalls during winter. I very believe the difference is fifty per cent. unless stock are fed in a great measure during winter with artificial food.

In an arrangement for making compost heaps from urine, I would recommend a receptacle to be made at the back of the cattle stalls just outside the building; this should hold about twenty cartloads of mould or any other matters to be employed; if its situation were a little lower than the cattle sheds, all the urine would pass into it, and there remain until the mass is completely saturated, which will be sufficient; when the earthy matters are covered over with it, the compost may then be thrown out and the proceeding again renewed. In order to show part of the benefits of this practice, I beg here so observe that the most foul or weedy mould may be used; the action of the urine, if not reduced by water, is so powerful, that wire worms, black slug, many other destroying insects, and all vegetables, weeds, &c. when in contact with the urine for a time, are deprived of their living functions. The situation for raising this compost should be protected from the weather by a covering similar to a cart shed; indeed the deteriorating influences of rain, sun, and arid winds, on all putrescent matters or compost are so serious, that in any humble judgement, it would be worth while to have places under cover where these are usually laid down.

I beg to conclude this essay with some observations made on a former occasion. No amelioration connected with the rural art is of the more lasting importance than correcting the constitutional defects of a soil. The best horticulturists and market gardeners are many of them perhaps unacquainted with the theory, yet perfectly understand the great result from that practice; and in this particular information, they are all of them superior to many practical farmers. How often do we see a stiff soil sterile in a great degree from that cause only; yet in the vicinity of a sandpit and adjoining moist bogs there is a considerable breadth of coherent land, which might be made double its present value, by judicious and liberal top dressings of peat, which is also unproductive from causes of a contrary nature. The present poverty of many extensive tracts of land is a manifest exhibition of the want of skill or enterprise of their owners and cultivators.

THE ORCHARD—FRUIT.

As the time is coming on apace when orchards should be planted out, we conceive it to be our duty to remind our agricultural readers, that if they design putting out an orchard of Apple trees this fall, the

sooner they plough the ground allotted to it the better; nor need we tell them that all ground designed for such purposes, should be ploughed as deep as a strong team can penetrate the earth. Indeed, where we about to prepare a field for the purpose, we would not be content without the use of a substratum plough, as we believe that the deeper the earth be moved, the greater certainty there will be of the trees living and growing vigorously, as it is all-important that the lateral or smaller roots should be enabled to expand themselves with as little impediment as possible. Nor would we dream of planting out an orchard without thoroughly manuring the land with some good alimentary manure, besides giving it a liberal dose of lime. In the distribution of the latter, we should take especial care to spread an extra allowance around the trunk of each of the trees, for at least a circle of 2 feet.

The hole—In digging the hole to receive the tree, we should be careful to have it sufficiently wide to enable us to insert it without bending any of its fibrous or lateral roots, deeming it essential to preserve them entire, and to give them a situation without restraint.

The position of the Tree—The tree itself should have by all means, an upright position, and be protected by a stake from the shaking of the winds.

Depth of the hole—As to the depth of the hole, that should be at least a foot deeper than it is contemplated that the end of the tap-root of the tree should rest. This space should be filled up with a rich compost composed of thoroughly rotted manure, and mould from the woods, and a small proportion of spent ashes, or lime, say one-twentieth of the entire mass. Around the lateral roots, so as to cover them, the same compost should be placed; as the latter is put in, let a bucket or two of water be thrown in, so that the earth may be well settled around the roots. This done, let the earth dug out of the hole be thrown in, first making it fine with the spade, ramming it gently down, from time to time, until the vacuum is entirely filled. This done, with the remainder of the earth, form around the tree, a shallow basin, to act as a recipient for the water whenever it may rain. The object to be gained by making the hole deeper than the tree is to be inserted is two-fold—first, it affords an opportunity for the tap-root to penetrate the soil without difficulty—and secondly, if the season should be one of wetness, it will act as a drain to carry off the superabundance of water which might otherwise remain to the injury of the young roots.

Depth of planting—As to the depth which the tree is to be planted, we have only to remark, that it should be the same as that at which it grew before its removal from the nursery. In a few days after the trees are planted, they should be carefully examined, and wherever it is found that the earth is not compactly fixed around the tree, a spade or two more should be placed about the stem and rammed in; and if the weather should be mild, open and dry, a small quantity of water should be thrown on it to assist in settling down the earth.

Subsequent treatment of the Orchard—The practice of sowing small grain and grass, in orchards, is one that should be reformed altogether, for either serves to impede the growth of the trees, impair their healthfulness, and to act as harbors for those insects which prey upon their vitality. Corn and roots may be grown therein with evident advantage, and whenever orchards are left without crops, they should be ploughed occasionally, in order that the vegetation which they may bear, shall be returned to the earth as parabola to nourish the trees, and that the soil may be placed in a condition to drink in the refreshing dews as they descend from heaven.

Reasonableness of our plan—It may be objected to our plan that it imposes trouble and labor. True it does; but as any thing which is worthy of being done at all should be well done, and as in siting out an orchard we are doing a labor which is to last for half a century, no pains should be spared to do it in the best possible way. But when it is considered that all the additional labor of our plan over the ordinary one will not amount to more than a week's labor of two hands, it is scarcely worth being taken into the account against a matter of such lasting importance as that which we are treating upon.

The selection of the Trees is a thing of great moment. Every care should be taken to procure none but the best varieties, and to have them to ripen at different periods. To ensure this result, the person, or nursery, from whom or at which the trees may be purchased, should be of such reputation as to forbid the suspicion of being imposed upon.

The exposure of the Orchard is important: and we incline to the belief, that a north-west exposure is best, as it prevents the too early budding of the trees in the spring.

* This must be taken with some limitations, for urine contains 90 to 95 per cent. of water; and unmixed dung contains all the salts of urine, besides much mucus and other substances. [W. L. Kham.

The soil best adapted to the growth of the apple, is a deep moist soil, (not wet,) and it matters but little, whether it be on a hill, on a hill side, or on the plain, or whether the location be rocky or not. We should in the selection avoid clays or tough tenacious character, as besides being difficult of culture, such soils are apt to retain too much wet.

The distance of the trees apart comes next, and we are of opinion that 40 feet is about the right distance:

American Farmer.

NOVEL STEAMBOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER:

I went a day or two since to look at the miniature steamboat HYDRAULION, now on exhibition at Concert-Hall: and, though I am not a scientific mechanist, it struck me that she was as well worthy of a visit as a dwarf-man, or the two-headed calf, or the experiments of a Professor of animal magnetism.

The Hydraulion is made wholly of copper—is about forty-eight inches long and twelve in breadth, and performs in a circular tub about fifty feet in circumference. She is propelled without wheels, screws or paddles, by means of pumps—the piston rods of two of which connect with each end of the beam of the engine. At each stroke, one piston on each side ascends and one is forced down—so that at every stroke a stream of water is rushing in and out on each side of the vessel under water. The outward streams, rushing with force against the external water, tend to propel the boat in an opposite direction, and the currents of water rushing into the pumps tend to propel the boat in the same direction. Thus the total action of the water is to advance the boat, and there is no reverse movement. In the steamboats with paddle-wheels, it is computed that from thirty to fifty per cent. of the power is lost by the resistance of the water to the downward and upward motion of the paddles—both of which motions require the same power as the propelling motion, and yet do not advance the boat at all. In the Hydraulion, this great waste of water is saved, and with it is saved all the inconvenience and risk to which paddles expose boats propelled by them. The wheels take a great deal of wind, are in the way in passing other boats, and in lying at the wharf, and are constantly liable to get out of repair, besides their loss by back water, so that it is a great point to get clear of them. Mr. Ericsson's screw propeller was intended for this purpose, but does not seem to have succeeded very well thus far. Whether power can be applied by these pumps sufficient to propel boats of the largest size, remains to be tested. The inventors are sanguine that there is no difficulty whatever in the way, and they expect to save one third in the power of the engines necessary for propelling hydraulic pressure boats—that is, that an engine of two hundred horse power working the pumps will propel the same boat at the same rate as one of three hundred horse power would with paddles. This boat certainly deserves the examination of the scientific and the curious—and her inventors, who have been at much expense and trouble to get up this exhibition, should have the satisfaction of knowing that their labors are appreciated by a liberal and enlightened public. X.

ANIMAL POWER.

Muscular energy is exerted through the contraction of the fibres which constitute animal muscles. The bones act as levers to facilitate and direct the application of this force, the muscles operating on them through the medium of tendons, or otherwise. Muscular power is much greater in some animals, than it is in men, owing to their size, or more active mode of life. It is greatest in beast of prey.

Men. The power of a man to produce motion in weights or obstacle, varies according to the mode in which he applies his force, and the number of muscles which are brought into action. In the operation of turning a crank, a man's power changes in every part of the circle which the handle describes. It is greatest when he pulls the upward from the height of his knees, next greatest when he pushes it down on the opposite side, though here the power cannot exceed the weight of his body, and is therefore less than can be exerted in pulling upward. The weakest point are at the top and bottom of the circle, where the handle is pushed or drawn horizontally.

If a windlass be provided with two cranks placed at right angles with each other, two men will perform much more work than they could if the cranks were disconnected, because at the moment one puts forth his strength to the least advantage, the other is exerting his with the greatest effect.

The mode in which a man can exert the greatest active strength, is in pulling upward from his feet, because the strong muscles of the back as well as those of the upper and lower extremities, are then brought advantageously into action, and the bones are favorably situated by the fulcrum of the levers being near to the resistance. Hence the action of rowing is one of the most advantageous modes of muscular exertion; and no method which has been devised for propelling boats by the labor of men, has hitherto superseded it.

According to Mr. Buchanan, the comparative effect produced by different modes of applying the force of a man, is nearly as follows. In the action of turning a crank, his force may be represented by the number 17. In working at a pump, by 29. In pulling downward, as in the action of ringing a bell, by 39. And in pulling upward from the feet, as in rowing by 41.

In estimating the different applications of animal force, we must take into consideration not only the resistance they can overcome, but the velocity with which they move, and the length of time for which they can be continued. Violent efforts are not true specimens of a man's labor, since they can be exerted for a short time only. A moderate computation of an ordinary man's uniform strength, is that he can raise a weight of 10 pounds to the height of 10 feet once in a second, and continue this labor for 10 hours in the day.—Bigelow's Technology.

SUMMARY,

ACQUITTAL OF MCLEOD.—The case of the People vs. McLeod was committed to the jury at a quarter past 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and the result was a verdict of 'not guilty,'—the jury being out some 30 minutes only.

This result, (says the Albany Argus,) is what we anticipated it would be, if the jury came to any agreement on the subject; and what all will concede it should have been, under the facts of the case as they have come before the public.

All have cause to rejoice that whilst the majesty of the law and the sovereignty of the State have been vindicated and sustained in the trial of McLeod, in the face of intimidation and at the hazard of a collision with one of the most powerful of the European States, the result removes the great obstacle, which has heretofore stood, or been made to stand in the way of an amicable adjustment of the national question growing out of the affair of the Caroline. And may we not hope, now that the facts in relation to this crying outrage have come out in a judicial shape, and since the British Government have recognized and acknowledged the act as its own, that our just claim to redress will be pressed with vigor to an honorable and satisfactory adjustment?

JUDGE GRIDLEY'S CHARGE to the jury in the case of McLeod occupied two hours in delivery. The New-York Herald gives the following as the concluding paragraph:

Gentlemen, if even after all, though the prisoner may, in your opinion, have failed completely in proving an *alibi*, yet if he have raised sufficient doubt as to his guilt, he is to have the full benefit of that doubt. The law never divides between the living and the dead—never consigns an individual to the tomb without an overwhelming amount of evidence to prove the guilt of the accused. In this spirit, you are now to consider the evidence which I have briefly reviewed before you. And now, gentlemen, my task is performed. Your duty remains to be done. And it is one of the most solemn trusts that can ever be reposed in the citizen. You are to take the case into your deliberate consideration. You are to weigh and decide on every part and portion of it. You are to call into exercise your best powers of judgement, regardless of rumors which may have reached your ears—regardless of every consideration except that of the guiding principle of justice and impartiality. And when you shall have come to your decision, and declared where the truth lies, then, with an independence that will honor you, and with that noble integrity that your country expects you to exhibit, you will pronounce your verdict. And then I trust that all who have witnessed the trial—the ability with which it has been conducted, and your patience in attending to it—will be satisfied. If the evidence will lead you to say that he is guilty, then, although your decision should wrap your country in the flames of war, you will fearlessly pronounce it. On the other hand, if he be innocent, you will pronounce him so, regardless of threats or murmurs or fear of rebuke—and may the God of truth enable you to declare according to those principles of truth and equality which are the foundations of the eternal Union.

Aged Persons in the United States.—There are in the United States 476 white males aged 100 years and upwards—and 315 white females. Also, 286 colored males (free) and 361 colored females (free.) Also, 753 male slaves—and 580 female slaves, all aged one hundred years and upwards. The blacks, it would therefore seem, are longer lived than the whites.

The Hartford Review says that the father of J. C. Colt, the supposed murderer of Adams, has become insane. He is an aged man, whose years have been imbibed by the folly of his son, and this last act has "filled up the measure of his cup of sorrow," which will soon lay him in his grave.

The Late Storm. Isles of Shoals.—The gale of last week was very severely felt at the Shoals. The waves washed up on Star Island with tremendous fury, covering from fifteen to twenty acres of land that had rarely before been approached by the water. Rocks of large size have been driven on the beach from the recesses of the ocean, some of them at least of five tons

in weight. A store was washed away on the north side of the Island, and Mr. Caswell's pilot boat was sunk. A schooner, probably a coaster from the east, was seen near Star Island on Sunday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, which suddenly disappeared. It is expected that she sank with all hands on board. At West Island, the surge beat with tremendous fury, tearing away the sheathing from the light-house, and the substantial covered walk from the dwelling house, which was built last year at an expense of \$700. The keeper lost his barn, but saved his cow by taking her into his house. The oldest inhabitants there do not recollect a gale of equal fury.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

One hundred and twenty Murderers Acquitted.—A letter from Judge Ford, dated Oregon city, Illinois, Sept. 27th, to the Editor of the Peoria Register, says: "The persons who had a hand in the Driscoll murder last summer have been indicted and tried at the recent term of the circuit Court of Ogle County. One hundred and twenty persons were indicted and all acquitted by the jury."—*Bost. Cour.*

The Mob of New Albany.—As we learn from the Philanthropist, like that in Cincinnati, in a most tardy manner, selected the helpless colored people as their victims. The crime for which the vengeance of these patriotic conservators of decorum was inflicted upon them, as appears from the account, was that of associating to the number of sixty or seventy, in Sabbath school, under the instruction of white teachers!—The colored church in which the school had been kept, was set on fire, and long and loud were the shouts of triumph. The very sound reason assigned for these doings was, that it was disreputable for white persons to teach blacks or mulattoes!—*Watchman of the Valley*.

A Mighty Chain of Railroad.—We learn from Buffalo that the railroad thence to Buffalo will be very soon completed. On the Rochester and Auburn line, but eight miles remain to be finished. The cars already cross the Cayuga lake on the new bridge erected for the purpose, and will in a few weeks run over the whole line. The Boston road to Albany is nearly completed; in a very short time, therefore, the 'last link' will be completed in the great chain from Buffalo to Boston a distance of nearly six hundred miles. The whole world cannot exhibit a specimen of railroad enterprise equal to this. The longest one in England is not one third the length of this.

When the railroad is completed to Portland the length of the chain will be about 700 miles.

Coal Freights.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday evening says, vessels are in great demand to load with coal. Three vessels were taken up for Boston at \$2, 50 per ton; one to Albany at \$2, and to New York they command \$1,75.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Thursday, the 25th day of November next, for the annual Thanksgiving.

We learn from Augustas, that Chief Justice Weston was on Saturday nominated for reappointment to the Supreme Bench, and that John S. Tenny Esq. of Norridgewock, was nominated as Associate Judge in place of Judge Emery, whose term of office has expired.

The steamship Acadia left Boston at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, for Halifax and Liverpool, with 61 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax. She carries out 10,000 letters and 6 bags of newspaper. Among the passengers, as we learn from the Boston Transcript, is that distinguished individual, Alexander McLeod.

New project.—Mr. H. Burden, of the Troy Iron Works, a gentleman, of great mechanical genius and practical skill, suggests in that paper the propriety of constructing a steamboat 750 feet long for the navigation of the Hudson, divided into three sections, with an engine in each similar to a train of railroad cars, or locomotives. Each of the present boats has to dig or excavate a passage in the water equal to the cross section of the boat. Mr. B. argues that as in his long boat only one canal would have to be excavated, the entire power of two engines might be saved and applied to increase the speed of the first boat or section, fit in constructing three boats of 150 feet each, into one boat of 750, said boat can be so formed as to pass through the water at high velocities with much less resistance than one of 250 feet. He thinks boats may be constructed on this plan so as to answer every purpose of river navigation, and by lengthening the trains increase the speed ad infinitum.

Cleaning Glass.—The French mode of cleaning fine glass utensils, &c., give them great brilliancy. It is done by finely powdered indigo, and dipping into it a moistened linen rag with which the glass must be smeared, and wiped off with a perfectly dry cloth. As a substitute for this, fine sifted ashes, applied by a rag dipped in spirits, will also answer very well; but Spanish white is apt to roughen and injure the glass.

A large wreck has been discovered on the coast of Ireland, which it is supposed may be the wreck of the President.

Good news for the Farmers of Maine.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas says:—
“Potatoes are now selling in our market at one dollar a bushel, with no prospect of their being much lower. This, though hard for us, will be good news for the farmers of Maine, from whom we have for many years past received large supplies of this fine and healthy vegetable.”

The high prices of potatoes in Baltimore is owing to the short crop in Maryland. The corn crop, it is said, is also short there.

There is a lawsuit pending at Albany between two brothers, in which the lawyer's costs amount to \$1000. In the original suit, which grew out of a dispute about cattle, the damages were laid at 67 dollars.

Holmes one of the seamen of the William Brown, who is now lying in prison on the charge of murder, in having assisted in throwing overboard the passengers of the ship William Brown, is to have his trial at the approaching United States Circuit Court, before Judge Baldwin, which commences its session in Philadelphia, on the 11th inst.

New Relic of Burns.—About two miles from town stands a remarkable beach tree, in fact, one of the finest in the whole district, upon which various persons have engraved their names, some so late as the year 1808. Among the first of these stands the name of Robert Burns, 1791, but whether carved by himself or by some other person it is impossible to state with any thing like certainty. From certain turns in the letters, it appears very probable they were cut by the bard's own hand.—Dumfries Courier.

The Bangor Whig states that the celebrated timber township No. 1, 7th Range, on the Penobscot waters, containing between 21 and 22,000 acres, was sold at auction as advertised, recently, by the Suffolk Bank, for fifty one cents and a half per acre. It was purchased by Col. John Goddard, of Orone.

A young man in Saline County, by the name of Carroll, was bitten last week by a Copperhead Snake, and so rapid was the diffusion of the poison through the system, that he was unable to get to the house, although in hailing distance, but was found by his friends lying upon the ground and unable to speak, but pointed to a bush where the reptile had concealed itself, and died in a few minutes.—Arkansas Gazette.

M A T R I C U L A T I O N .

In Thomaston, Capt James Henderson to Miss Mary Jane Singer, of T. Mr. Thomas Rose to Miss Mary Ann Fales.

In New Sharon, by Rev. C. Scammon, Mr. Abel M. Morse of Starks, to Miss Mary Baker.

In Lincolnville, Capt E. S. Witherly to Miss Caroline Knight, both of Northport.

In Boston, Mr. George G. Drew, of Boston, to Miss Rhoda Davis, of Bowdoin.

D E A D .

In Minot Mrs Hannah, wife of Col. John A. Dunning, and daughter of Philip Owen, Esq. of Brunswick.

In Augusta, suddenly, Mrs Ruth R., wife of G. M. Weston, Esq.

In New Orleans, Charles, eldest son of the late Chas. Williams Esq.

In Boston, Hon. George Blake, aged 72.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 4, 1841.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]
At Market 2800 Beef Cattle, 1300 Stores, 4200 Sheep and 2200 Swine. Considerable stock of every description remains unsold, much of which will probably be sold to-morrow.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Former prices were not sustained, and we reduce our quotations: First quality \$5 25 a 5 75; second quality \$4 50 a \$5, third quality \$3 25 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—A sufficient number were not purchased to-day to establish prices. The following prices were offered by some of the Barrellers, viz.: Messrs. \$4, No. 1 \$3 50; No. 2, \$2 50.

Stores.—Two year old \$8 a 12; Three year old \$13 a 21.

Sheep—Dull.—Lots were sold from 1 12 to 2 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle 3c for Sows and 4 for Barrows.—Lot of old Barrows at 3 1/2 a 4. Lot of Sows at 2 3/4 a 3. An ordinary lot of Shoates to close at 2 1/2 a 3. At retail 4 a 5c.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

A fresh supply just received at the Store recently occupied by Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co., and to be kept constantly for sale by JOHN O. WING.

Winthrop, January 8, 1841.

Sale At Auction.

ON Thursday, Oct. 28, 1841 at one o'clock in the afternoon, upon the homestead of the late JAMES CURTIS, Esq. of Winthrop, some stock, and a variety of articles will be sold at public auction, viz: One valuable pair of two year old steers, about ninety sheep, some of them very likely. One Ox Cart, three Ploughs, 1 Chaise, one riding Saddle, Ox Scraper, Ox Yoke and Harrow, two Harnesses, three Sleigh Bottoms, one Iron Bar, two Draft Chains, one Wheel Barrow, Hous, farming tools, and various other articles too numerous to particularize.

Terms liberal, and to be made known at the sale.

Winthrop Oct. 1841.

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The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use. Every part of the wood works being the best of western White Oak.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies us, is to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon worn out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by his Plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other irons with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other irons in such a manner as will render them twice or thrice as durable as any other kind. These Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to perform the work for which they were intended, and any failure by *fata usus* will be promptly made good.

Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them necessary.

Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. Hartford; I. Cooledge, Livermore; Long & Loring, Buckfield; John Nash, Lewiston; Isaac Tyler, Weld; Wm. Dickey, Strong; S. Gould Jr. New Portland; C. Thompson, N. Hartford; O. Bolster, Rumford point; Smith & Stewart, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sangerville; C. W. Piper, Levant; S. Webb & Co. Solon; I. Vickery, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Palmyra; W. K. Laney, Pittsfield; S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Norridgewock; J. Gray, Madison; Kidder & Arnold, E. Madison; W. Lovejoy, Sidney; C. Cochran, East Corinth; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Morrill, Dixfield; C. H. Strickland, Wilton; J. Covell, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips; S. Parker, Bloomfield; I. Thing, Mt. Vernon; L. Davis, Readfield; J. Fogg, Cornville; O. Eveleth, Monson; C. E. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans; E. Frye, Detroit, Soul & Mathews, Clinton; Dingy & Whitehouse, Unity; S. & L. Barrett, Canaan; L. Bradley, Mercer; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon; F. A. Butman & Co. Dixmont; F. Shaw, China; L. Crocker, Sumner; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner. CALVIN MORRILL, Agent.

August 26, 1841.

35, if.

To Delinquent Subscribers.

It is necessary that those who are in arrears for the Maine Farmer to the close of the eighth volume, should settle the amount due from them as soon as possible. It will be recollect that the former proprietors, Messrs Seavy and Robbins, have disposed of their interest in the establishment, and as one of them is about to leave the State, and the other has gone into other business, they feel exceedingly anxious to close their accounts and have a final settlement with every one. Many of the demands have been of long standing, and could have been settled before, had attention been paid to it. They cannot be delayed much longer, and we trust that a word to the wise is sufficient. Money may be sent by the Postmasters to Mr. Noyes, free of expense and his receipt shall be a discharge accordingly.

We shall inclose in the paper in a short time, a bill to each subscriber, that he may know how much he is indebted to the close of volume VIII.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Oct. 1841.

Barley and Beans Wanted.

H. WATERS will pay the Cash for 1000 bushels Barley, 100 bushels Pea Beans, Store on the corner of Market Square.

Augusta, Sept. 26, 1841.

Potatoes Wanted.

1500 bushels assorted Philadelphia Potatoes wanted, for which the cash will be paid by

H. WATERS,

At the corner store on Market Square.

Augusta, Sept. 25, 1841.

Subscribers to the Maine Farmer who wish to pay in Produce, can get the highest market price at Mr. Waters Store for Oats, Barley, Pea Beans, Potatoes and Butter.

H. WATERS,

New Medicine for Humours!!!

“Jones' Drops for Humours,” a safe and sure internal remedy for Scrofula and diseases of the Skin, such as Salt-Rheum, Scald-head, Erysipelas and all kindred diseases, external or internal. Those afflicted will do well to examine the ample testimonials of Physicians and others, at E. Fuller's, Augusta; S. Adams', Hallowell, & STANLEY & CLARK'S, Winthrop, where the Medicine can be found.

Oct. 4, 1841.

6w40

Stock For Sale.

ONE 4 years old cow 3-4ths blood Durham, large, good for stock and milk, to calve the first of January. Also, 1-2 South Down Ram and Ewes, a cross between Merino and Merino and Dishley Ewes with South Down Buck. This breed is considered by many wool growers in different States, as superior to any other for wool and mutton as well as hardness of constitution. I have sold more than twenty Bucks of this breed within the two past years to be carried to different parts of the State, all of which have given general satisfaction to purchasers as far as I have heard.

Also—40 fat Wethers of the above breeds, 2 and 3 years old.

Likewise, 2 Boar Pigs 5 months old, 3-4th blood Berkshire, 1-4th Newbury white and Bedford.

MOSES TABER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM RICE, late of Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to LEVINA RICE.

Monmouth, Sept. 27, 1741.

3w40

WHITMAN'S Thrasher, Separator and New Horse Power.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his Shop in Winthrop, Kennebec Co: Maine, where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleansing grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials, and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery.—Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—a Separator or Horse Power, single or all united had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

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Winthrop, July, 2841.

Winthrop, December 29, 2840.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned, inhabitants of Winthrop, have been acquainted with Whitman's Separator for some months past, and many of us have had our grain thrashed and cleansed by it. It has been in operation in this town and elsewhere, during the present thrashing season, and we do not hesitate to say, that it works with more ease—thrashes and cleanses the grain better, with more dispatch and less waste, and in its form and construction appears more durable and less liable to get out of repair than any machine within our knowledge. In short, we consider it a more valuable machine than any one in use, for thrashing and cleansing grain, in this part of the country, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as well entitled to confidence.

LLOYD THOMAS.

JOHN O. WING.
NOAH COURRIER.
JOS. A. METCALF.
CEPHAS THOMAS.
DAN'L M'CUFFIE.

JONA WHITING.

S. J. PHILBROOK.

MOSES H. METCALF.

HEBRON LUCE.

ZIPHION HOWARD.

POETRY.

Original.

THE SUMMER HAS PASSED.

The sweet summer view has passed, and the Sun upon an autumn's day doth shine; As yet the sky still mirrors forth its Clear deep blue, and nature yet rejoices.— No fearful storms as yet do rise, nor Boisterous winds howl dismal round our Doors.—The breezes yet are bland; the trees And woods are yet as green, or if indeed The changing tints are seen, they do but To its beauty add.—Luxuriant vines As yet festoon our bowers, and flowers Still ope their beauteous leaves, and court The passing breeze. The faithful earth has Yielded well her stores, and loads of golden Sheafs have been already hous'd, while treasures There are yet to gather in, which will Abundantly repay the industrious Laborer for his toils.—For such blessings And such beauties too, our hearts should rise In thankfulness to Him who made, who Governs, and who decorates the earth.— The summer now has fled; so will the Summer of our days soon pass, and say ' You, will its autumn yield as rich a Harvest, as natures' autumn gives? The Slothful's fields yield not the riches Industry doth reap?—So neither will the Careless youth reap in the autumn of His days, the blessed harvest of a mind Well stored with all that's pure and good.— Then till the soil of your young hearts while In the spring of life, and sow the seeds Of virtue and religion undefiled.— Then may your summer be rich with promise, And your autumn fraught with all that's noble, All that's good; and oh! may death but to You prove the portals of a bright and glorious World, where you may reap the rich Reward of all your labors done, and There be pillars in the courts of God Never to be removed. And you whose Summer has commenced, and may be is almost Past; say have you sought that pearl of price Untold, and do you keep it pure, unstained And free from spot? Toil on, and God shall Own and bless, and you shall one day rest From all your cares, and even be with His Your soul doth love.—And you whose autumn Has begun, whose days are verging on Old age, are you pursuing on in wisdoms' Ways? and can you say that all "her paths Are peace?" Turn ye, if you have careless Been, and sow and reap and gather in, the Peaceful fruits of righteousness.—For Many days you cannot have, spring, summer, Autumn, gone, nought now remains but Winter to anticipate, but may that Season to thee be, a rest from labors, And a rest of mind; When you with pleasure Can review a life well spent, and calmly Wait the last great change;—And may you have What shall remain "when tongues shall cease And knowledge pass away," and be well fitted For that glorious state where trouble comes not, And sorrows are no more.—And what of You ye aged ones, whose sands are all But run, whose youthful joys, whose boyhood Sports, and manhoods' sterner cares are o'er; Whose eyes have seen sad changes since they First did ope, upon this changeful world.—And May be you have drank of sorrows cup, And felt those griefs, hard to be borne,—and Turned perhaps with sickened heart away From earth and all the things therein, and Deeply sigh'd for that better land Where joys perennial bloom.—Soon, soon your Sorrows will be passed, your sighs and Griefs be o'er; and you be where the weary Rest, where God himself forever reigns.

September, 1841.

ZAROLISA.

HARVEST SONG.

BY ELIZA COOK.

I love, I love to see Bright steel gleam through the land; 'Tis goodly sight, but it must be In the reaper's tawny hand. The helmet and the spear Are twined with laurel wreath; But the trophy is wet with the orphan's tear, And blood-spots rest beneath. I love to see the field That is moist with purple stain; But not where bullet, sword, and shield, Lie strown with gory slain. No, no! 'tis where the sun Shoots down his cloudless beams, Till rich and bursting juice-drops run On the vineyard earth in streams.

My glowing heart beats high,
At the sight of the shining gold;
But it is not that which the miser's eye
Delighteth to behold.
A brighter wealth, by far,
Than the deep mine's yellow vein,
Is seen around, in the fair hills crown'd
With sheaves of burnished grain.
Look forth, thou thoughtless one,
Whose proud knee never bends!
Take thou the bread that's daily spread,
But think on Him who sends.
Look forth, ye toiling men,
Though little ye possess,
Be glad that death was not on earth,
To leave that little less.
Let the song of praise be poured,
In gratitude and joy,
By the rich man, with his garners stored,
And the ragged gleaner boy.
This feast that nature gives
Is not for one alone,—
'Tis shared by the meanest slave that lives;
And the tenant of a throne.
Then glory to the steel
That shines in the reaper's hand;
And thanks to a God who has bless'd the sod,
And crown'd the harvest land!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

ADVANTAGES OF STUDYING RHETORIC.

That intercourse may be carried on among men, there must be some method of conducting it, which is common to all. It should be so fixed and well understood, that there can be no mistaking it. There should be no ambiguity, nothing that can perplex. Unless this is the case, there will be no end to the difficulties, that will arise, no end to the wrong construction, which will occur, and no end to the mischiefs that may follow from mistaking intentions. Language is the medium through which this intercourse is carried on. Now if this be faulty, if it be not uniform, there will be a degree of uncertainty in the use of it, that will be very detrimental to the ease and pleasure of social intercourse. Hence we shall see the necessity of having some agent to render the medium of intercourse uniform, and easy to be understood. And here we shall find, that Rhetoric is just what we want in order to accomplish this. It aids in the cultivation of the taste, and in the exercise of the imagination. We are thinking beings, possessing fine sensibilities, and glowing imaginations. Whatever furnishes this quality of our minds with grateful and useful exercise, therefore, is advantageous. And whatever improves it, continuing to render it more and more perfect, is still more useful. Good taste and a well regulated imagination are exceedingly important, both to the speaker and writer. The one directs us in the choice of words sentences, and ideas, so as to enable us to excite in the minds of others emotions of pleasure, and to improve the intellectual faculties; the other creates thought, gives vigor and animation to the production, strongly excites the mind, and leads it "whithersoever it listeth." With these all things move in order, producing their desired effect; without them all is ambiguity, destitute of animation, and productive of disgust. Here then is the effect; and if we search after the cause, we shall soon discover that it is rhetoric, which thus improves the original powers of the mind, gives quick conceptions, and power of readily and correctly imparting our ideas on any subject, and the ability of agreeably influencing the minds of others. By a cultivated and powerful imagination the orator sways the minds of the multitude. The philosopher is aided in his deep researches into the mystery of nature. And the poet, in the raptures of his imagination, holds "high converse" with the celestial Nine.

By means of this, kill in the use of language is obtained. We are enabled by the rules which it gives us, to select such words and such phrases as will clearly convey our ideas to the mind of the reader. Consequently all ambiguity is avoided, and the reasoning is left to have its full force. Not only shall we be able to express our thoughts in a comprehensible manner, but we shall use the most striking and impressive forms of speech, such as produce not only a good effect, but the very best, that can be produced.

We shall moreover acquire skill in the use of literary criticism, by the study of rhetoric. We shall learn by its rules to compose in a smooth flowing manner, to avoid using wrong words, or words in a wrong sense, and to be free from the fault of wrong construction of words, clauses and sentences. We shall acquire the ability of judging instantly whether a sentence is strictly correct, and likely to have its intended effect on the taste and imagination of the reader. We shall be able with facility and despatch to criticise the productions of others, to point out their beauties and deformities, to commend works of merit, and to doom to forgetfulness those which are not.

The last, though not the least advantage we shall mention, is the formation of a good style. The attainment of what has been mentioned alone will conduce to this. For to be a good writer, we must have extensive knowledge, habits of thinking deep and and in literary criticism. And by the study of rhetoric we shall attain not only these, but correctness, which will deter us from the use of foreign words, and words in a wrong sense, and grammatical blunders. We shall obtain a good degree of perspicuity, as has before been mentioned, which will hinder our style from becoming ambiguous and obscure. We shall become vivacious and natural in our writings, effect our purpose, and have an extensive influence over the minds of others.

Such being the advantages of this study, we may easily see that it would be very useful to those scholars in our common schools as are well advanced in grammar, and ought to be introduced immediately. The inability to express properly on paper what they know, and wish to have known to others is perhaps the greatest fault in those who have what is called "a common school education." Now there is no need of this. Nearly all may pay attention to this study sufficiently for all practical purposes. It is short, and would occupy only a few weeks attention, and by the way, is not altogether uninteresting. After a good knowledge of grammar has been acquired, let this be taken up together with some efforts at writing under the direction of the teacher, and the learner would very soon overcome his antipathy against writing. He would soon acquire the power of composing what he should wish with ease and facility. Then we should not see people when away from home so loth to write a letter to their friends. Nor when they did write should we see such incorrect and laughable productions. Then we should no longer see in familiar communication, beautiful sentences like the following. "deer nefue, i now sit down to rite yu a fwe lines" "i reserved his letir and wil ancer it sun."

Farmington Oct. 1841.

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